OUR YOUNG FOLKS. HEADOW QUAKERS.

the early autumn me the Meadow Quakers; of the Shakers, not the Shake Not the chakers, not the Shakers—
No. no. no.
These quiet little people
Stand straight as a church steeple,
And no one ever saw them come,
Or ever saw them go.
White their hats and broad-brimmed,
Lined-with pale slik lining,
On them dewdrops often ahining—
Yes, res, res.
No brown bee hums to cheer them,
And what these Quaker folks are called
I want you all to guess.
—Harpers' Young Folks.

BRUTUS AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

Some years ago I owned a large flock of sheep, and though I should hesitate of sheep, and though I should nestate to give in full my experience as a sheep farmer, yet there are a few "episodes" in that experience which may probably amuse and interest the boy readers of the Companion. One occurred the second week after getting my first flock

I had bought "Brutus," a very large South Down buck, about as handsome an animal as I ever saw. He would have weighed alive at least 200 pounds, and was as portly as a lord. It did me good to look at his fleece; it was magnifi-

I did not know when I bought him, that Brutus had a very sinister reputa-tion. This I afterwards learned. He was a dangerous "butter," and had shortly before killed two bucks, and had nearly broken a man's legs. Yet one would never have thought it, on seeing the beast; for Brutus had no horns and had a most amable expression. I led him home myself. He seemed very do-

on Casar was ten inches in length, or rather depth.

Though not yet fully grown, his horns were large and finely curved. He was not so big and portly as Brutus; but I iked him better in many respects.

Brutus I kept chained in one of the barns; while Casser dwelt in a pen, in

or ten feet in height.

I know they would fight if they were to mest; but I thought they were securely confined. The barns were distant from each other a nundred feet or more.

One morning I had let out my flock into the fields, and was leisurely returning, salt dish in hand, to the house, when ng, salt dish in hand, to the house, when was startled by an ominous crash of coards up at the barns. I set off in haste to ascertain the cause, when another violent crash warned me to hurry. I reached the yard just in time to see young Cosar knocked headlong through the board fence, at the lower end of it. He lay partly in the gap and quivered. merely. But he was dead. History had repeated itself there in my sheep-yard; Brutus had slain Cæsar; and, still war-like, he stood inside the hole and

It took both Mr. Bean (the hired man) and myself to capture him. We found that he had broken his chain, or that he had broken his chain, or wrenched the staple from the post, and got into the barn-yard by butting a broad hole through the board fence.

The next day, or the next day but one, he bunted down the useful Mr. Bean—who had led him out to water—and bruised his leg rather badly. But, though knocked flat, Bean had seized

ick by one of his hind legs and held fast, and in a moment or two had

In that plight the two went over the yard and had a lively tussel for the masyard and had a lively tussel for the mas-tery. At length Bean got hold of the other hind leg and let go the chain. Some minutes later he came down to the house wheeling Brutus before him; that is, he had both the ram's hind legs in his hands, and so forced the animal to walk laboredly before him like a wheelbarrow; or as the hows at school

used to say, "walk Spanish." The chain was dragging after.

"Here's your cretter—'sarn him!" he exclaimed. "He, like fer broke my laig—sarn him! Wy! a man's in danger of his life!"

Mrs. Bean came out and said the same; she declared she was in danger of her life when she went to feed the hens and hunt aggs.

and hunt eggs.

I was obliged to dispose of Brutus.

In place of these two fallen heroes, I next bought "John Gilpin," a prompt, straight-limbed South Down, with a black face and smut legs. His name, on him. His former owner told me that he knew his name as well as any boy, and perhaps he did; for he really would run to you when you said John Gilpin—and shook the salt dish.

As a stock animal he was ranked high, and I paid a correspondingly high price.
I may as well tell you what became of
him. For a year he was monarch of my
flock, a very proud and arrogant one.
He had grown. I valued him highly.
Every one who saw him admired him. But a queer fatality hung over my stock

One day in October, the next fall, after we had turned the sheep into the fields, Mr. Bean came running to the "There's trouble, sir, up in the upper field!" he exclaimed. "There's a strange

cretter come." Trouble, indeed! On reaching the up-

per field, there lay John Gilpin with all four of his black legs in the air and his neck crooked under him, while over his prostrate body stood another great, bony, but ill-conditioned ram with norns like

without exception, this was the most ruffianly-looking brute I ever saw—a creature all bone and horns, with little flesh and less wool. Nevertheless, this Ishmaelite had killed the well-bred John Gilpin the very first "pass" he had made

ful distance. "I declare!" said Bean.
"He's a pill. Whar d'ye s'pose he come

That was an open question. The ani-nal had what looked to be a towstring tied round his neck, with the end drag-ging. Presumably, he had been hitched somewhere, by somebody.

We drove the entire flock down to the

barn-yard, and at length got the truculent stranger into a pen in the barn, where I meant to keep him till I could ascertain who owned him, and recover damages. But we had not got many steps from the barn before we heard a crash, and, turning, saw the new-comer just walking out. He had knocked the barn-door down! Evidently we did not know him

Mr. Bean. "Why, he's a regular old Peelygarlic!" We headed him off, stoned him back into the barn, and then chained him to a

post with two ox-chains.

Next day Mrs. Bean came to tell m that there was a man below who wanted to speak with me. Going to the house I found the Rev. Mr. Paul, a "superannuated" and retired clergyman of the Methodist Church, who lived some two miles distant, and who was trying hard,

in his way, to get a living from a small farm. I knew him for a fair man and a good citizen.
"My friend," said he, "I hear that my

"What's that?" I asked. man's beast kills another man's beast, then he whose beast did the killing shall take the dead beast and leave in its stead his own live beast, and thus the affair shall end."

"That may be Scripture," said I, "but it seems hardly the fair thing—in this case. For my 'beast' was a valuable snimal; and I should call your 'beast' a scapegoat covered with sins iquity."
We both had a laugh over it.

"It scarcely seems fair, I admit," said Mr. Paul. "It is Scripture, neverthe-He went on to tell me that he had

He went on to tell me that he had been away from home, at an "ordination meeting," when his beast broke his rope. Since morning he had been searching for him.

"Well, neighbor Paul," said I, "we will follow the 'Levitical' rule this time."

So he took the dead John Gilpin in his wagon and drove off, leaving me the living. But I had much better have let him take them both.

Next morning at breakfast Bean reliving. But I had much better have let him take them both. Next morning at breakfast Bean reported that Peelygarlic had, in some way, got free from his chains, bunted down the barn-door again, and left for

parts unknown; for he was not with our "Let him go!" said L. "Don't follow him. And pray fortune he may never But I had not stopped to consider the

We heard no tidings from him for a week of more, when one afternoon there rode into the yard a man whom I knew was in a passion the moment I saw him. He demanded to know if I was the owner of a beast which he proceed to the part of t was in a passion the moment I saw him. He demanded to know if I was the owner of a beast which he proceeded to describe in such unhandsome terms that I instantly recognized Peelygarlic.

The same week I also bought "Casar." He was a young Cotswold, valued at twenty dollars. He had as uperb creamwhite fleece, very long and thick. His tormer owner assured me that the wool to Casar was ten inches in length, or

mine, by the Levitical law, and I had accepted him as my property. I had to acknowledge him.

The irate farmer had mistaken the cause of my hesitation. He fairly shook his fist in my face.

his fist in my face.
"I'll give ye twenty-four hours," he shouted, "to come to my place and settle for his killing my full-blooded Merino!" and he drove off at a great rate, another barn, but had liberty to come out into the barnyard, which was surrounded by a strong board fence, eight or ten feet in height.

The three three transports and ne drove off at a great rate, the angriest man in the county.

Nothing remained but to go and "settle." Accordingly Bean and I set off next morning. It was rather

tie." Accordingly Bean and I set off next morning. It was rather over three miles. The fact of our coming put the man in a rather better humor; and a few fair words on my part pacified him so far that he now admitted that his "full-blooded Merino buck" was only half-blooded, and accepted \$10 as a fair equivalent.

But, meantime, Peelygarlic had gone from there, in quest of new adventures; and fully awake now to the fact that he was a dangerous representative to have abroad, Bean and I gave chase.

We came up with the old chap about two miles further on, in a pasture where

two miles further on, in a pasture where there were two cosset, sheep and six or eight young cattle, among which was a black-and-white bull; and Peelygarlic was fighting the bull.

Killing bucks had ceased to amuse him. He had turned his attention to larger game; and certainly it was the most amusing encounter I ever witnessed.

The bull went roaging and charging after the ram, while Peelygarlic, being the lighter fighter, dodged about and butted as he got a chance.

Bean and I stood and watched the fight and laushed. We both hoped the bull would kill him. At length Peelygarlic got in one of his skull-amushing blows plump between the bull's horns, fairly knocking the animal down; and he followed it up with another on the bull's sides which made the creature's ribs re-

sides which made the creature's ribs reand like a bass drum. In fact, I oness he would have killed the bull if we had not interfered.

We chased him into a corner of the

fence, captured him and took him home. killed him, we hardly knew. Finally we put him in the barn cellar, and he stayed there for as much as a week, till one day there came along an odd featured man, wheelbarrow; or, as the boys at school in an old thorough trace wagon, from used to may, "walk Spanish." The chain the township next above, to "borrow"

some seed wheat.

He happened to look into the barn cellar. What he saw in Peelygarlic that made him wish to buy him, is more than I know. But he came in and offered me five dollars for him. It is needless to say I took it.

The second second Nature's Big Gas Tanks. Bradford, Pa., and neighboring places are lighted and heated by natural gas. In 1875 an oil company was sinking a well in a high hill west of Bradford. At the depth of several hundred feet they struck a vein of gas. No oil was found. The force of the gas was such that when it was ignited a pillar of fire more than fifty feet high was formed. The roar of the gas could be heard for a mile and more. This burned for months. The heat was such that grass and foliage grew in the depth of winter as luxuri-antly for hundreds of feet around as it did in the summer. Strawberries ripened near this well in February. The well had been burning for a long time before the feasibility of utilizing it was thought of. A belt of dry territory, but yielding vast volumes of gas, was subsequently found to exist in the vi-cinity of the original gas well. A com-pany was formed to carry the gas into

the city. It is now distributed all over the place by pipes. A gas-pipe, with jets attached, is run into the parlor and kitchen stoves. The supply of gas is controlled by a stopcock on the pipe, When a fire is wanted a lighted match is thrown into the stove and the gas turned on. The fire is started at once. The gas on. The his is started at once, The gas possesses great heating qualities, and apartments are warmed as quickly and as well by it as by coal. Gas for illuminating purposes is conducted into the house the same as artificial gas is taken in. At first the light was not brilliant and steady, owing to impurities. Processes for refining it were invented, and now the natural illuminator is unsurpassed by the finest manufactured gas. It is so cheap that people seldom turn out their lights. It burns day and night in stores hotels, private houses and streets. Con-sumers pay by the month instead of by the thousand. Gas-wells have come to be more valuable than oil wells, and the sudden phenomenal appearance of oil in some of the principal wells in the gas belt has created consternation among owners and consumers. For years the gas has flowed from wells in unremitting volume. That oil was not to be found there it was thought had been conclusively settled. — Philadelphia Tele-

How Happiness May Be Obtained.

There is one way of attaining what we term, if not utter, at least mortal happiness. It is this—a sincere and unrelaxing activity for the happiness of others. In that one maxim is concensublime in religion or unanswerable in truth. In that pursuit we have all scope and none for the petty passions to which our nature is heir. Thus engaged, whatever be our errors, there will be nobility, not weakness, in our remorse; what-ever our failures, virtue, not selfishness, in our regrets; and in success vanity it-self will become holy and triumph eter-

"My friend," said he, "I hear that my beast has killed your beast."

"Ah, then, you own that rascally ram that came along yesterday!" said I. "I'm sorry."

"Well, I'm sorry," said Mr. Paul. "Of course it is a damage to you, one I must pay, if I can—unless you are willing to go by the scriptural rule."

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with-curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

Manager Piper was this morning called out of the box-office of the Opera-house by aman who wanted to speak privately with him. They stepped over to the foot of the gallery stairs, and Mr. Piper There are some men who sleep anywhere, and on anything, except a lounge. There is something about an ordinary lounge that will drive sleep from the sleepiest person in the world. A person will go to church and sit right "Vwell, sir, what is it all about?" "I want to be engaged as a hactor."
"Oh, that's it, oh?" said Mr. Piper, taking a survey of the applicant, who did not have any external marks of the

Sleeping Under Difficulties.

Then the dream changed and he fancied

he was on an Arctic expedition, and

while he was lunching on a piece of frozen-boned seal, a polar bear was eat-ing his foot off. Then he dreamed that he was shoveling snow on a railroad, and a snow-plow had run into him and threw

Old Times.

porations were unknown, and no man could put millions in his pocket by the

Mr. John J. Craig, of Knoxville, Tenn., says that the United States Gov-

simple process of watering stock,

section, -- Scientific American

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE Writes con

Disraeli, he was at a large dinner, where

of a city cabman) broke out in a loud

If Any Bender feels tired, has a severe headache or lack of ap-petite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys, which Warner's Safe Kidney

Osborne.

voice: 'Good God, Disraeli, how on earth

sleep in. - Peck's Sun.

A person will go to church and sit right up straight in a pew and go to sleep while the minister is trying his best to keep the sleeper awake, but let that same man go home and lie down on a lounge and he can't go to sleep to save him. Nobody knows what it is about a lounge that drives sleep away. It may be the way it is built, but we defy anbody to get a wink of sleep on a lounge. Speaking of lounges, we get the particulars from a minister at Esu Claire, of a thing that happened to a young man. Harry rofession.
"What line of business do you do "Well, I avent henny partickler line, Hi thing hi should mention"—here he looked down and lowered his voice—

"hi'm a hammachure."
"You're a hammer chewer!" exclaimed the astonished manager. "Some Don-

the astonished manager. "Some Donnerwetter is der man verrueck?" he added, forgetting his English in his surprise and falling back on high Dutch.
"Hi said a hammachure, sir," repeated the applicant with dignity.
"'Vwell, dot's joost what I thought you said; but, my friend, look here, what sort of hammer is it you chew? I like to hey you tell me some more about it. Is it a sletch hammer?"
The applicant grew red in the face. so he prepared to go to his rest, so as to be handy in case of an emergency. He camped down, and for two hours tried to go to sleep. Sometimes the back of the lounge would rear up and hook him in the back, and then it would stab him somewhere else. The springs would work through the cover and corkscrew themselves into his fiesh, and every hair of the lounge cover seemed to stand on end and run into his vital parts. He got nervous and wished they would call him and send him clear to Chippewa Falls after a doctor. Finally he got up and

The applicant grew red in the face, He was evidently very indignant. He

said:

"Mr. Piper, hi spoke to you, sir, like a gentleman, sir. Hi told you hi wasn't a professional hactor, but simply a hammachure. You see fit heither to poke fun at me, sir—to be insolent—or else, sir, you're a d—d hignoramus!"

The man strode away with an air of lofty scorn, and John Piper was left to meditate.

"He said he was a hammer chewer, but he wasn't a professional: a hammer

but he wasn't a professional; a hammer chewer—he meant to say he was a amachoo. Ha! ha! ha! Vwell, it's all his own fault if he got mat; why don't he speaghk plain English?"—Virginia City Chronicle.

his tiny hoof came in contact with the faucet and the water was turned on. The cold water struck the quilts and made no noise to wake him, but gradually the cold fluid found its way up his trousers legs, along his spine, and, in fact, all over him. He began to dream that he was running for Vice-President on a ticket with Charles Francis Adams. Then the dream changed and he favoired Such is the term Mr. C. W. Purcell, of the National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., applies to his sufferings. He says: I, for one, wish to speak a word of praise for St. Jacobs Oil. I suffered with a pain in my shoulder and arm for some six months and at times it was terrible. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, however, cured me thoroughly.—Nashville Daily

A New Industry.

Self-supporting industrial employment Self-supporting industrial employment for women is attracting more and more attention from the public as the necessity for it becomes daily more apparent. The diversification of industries, which is now increasing with such wonderful rapidity under the demands of modern life is furnishing rapidly many new opportunities for all degrees of intelligence and skill, and a plain, practical hint upon the subject was offered recently in the proposal that shops should be established where mending could be done. The idea is so simple and reasonable that it seems almost useless to dilate upon it, but here is an occupation which could be remunerahim forty feet into the air. It was at this time that he was grasped by the hair of the head by the brother-in-law, and jirked out of the bath-tub; under the impression that Harry was trying to comit bathtubicide. The brother-in-law had got up to call him and found that the lounge which had known him knew him no more and the search that followed no more, and the search that followed resulted in finding him nearly covered with water, and snoring as peacefully as a deacon in church. Harry run himself through a clothes wringer and came out as dry as a voter on election day, but he insists that a bath-tub beats a lounge to occupation which could be remunera-tively added to the work of many of the small shops in which there must necessarily be much time not fully occupied. In the variety shops, which are already generally attended by women, a simple card is only needed to announce the fact that mending is done to produce an in-It is really not very long since prosperous business men were satisfied with apartments which would hardly suit well-to-do workingmen now. That, however, says a New York correspondent, was before we got into the arena of great millionaires. There are lots of folks still among us who remember very that mending is done, to produce an instant demand for small services. Especially in cities where a large part of the population is employed away from home, both men and women would gladly avail themselves of some assistance of the needle in repairing the damages wrought by the wash-tub, or accident

well when the possession of \$200,000 made a man a nabob. Astor was the upon the wardrobe, - Washington Critic. only actual millionaire in the city. Back in those times it was the custom A New Dance in Milwankee. That was We learn that a young Milwaukee g tleman has prepared the music for a new dance, to supersede the racquet, and that it is of such a lively and captiwhen the stores were all below Canal street and Murray hill away out in the country. The merchants and lawyers who lived over their stores and offices vating nature as to leave the racquet in the lurch as a slow coach. He has been experiencing some difficulty, however, in securing a band to properly execute were quite as comfortable there as the richer men of to-day living in \$100,000 mansions up town. The elite of the city could be found in the neighborthe music, and of a recent rehearsal had the misfortune to lose his trombone nood of Bowling Green, and the Battery swallower. In executing one of the liveliest passages, where the trombone is depended upon for a crash representhad greater charms than Central Park has now. Between riches now and riches then the difference is enormous. One of our present millionaires, with an extravagant family, spends as much money in a year as would have made a permanent family fund in the old times. is depended upon for a chash represent-ing the earthquake at Scio, the young man forgot to work the escape valve, and the blast recoiled and blew out his brains. Of course, that finished him as It is not an uncommon thing for such a man to lay out \$40,000 between New a trombone player, and he has since been doing editorial work as a writer of fidoing editorial work as a writer of fi-nance. The new dance will be called "The Duelo," the dancers having the choice of weapons, but tossing up for positions. Competent surgeons will be in attendance, to pick up the pieces of girl that have been squeezed in two, after each dance, and match them, and the greatest care will heavergised not to sand Year's and the next Christmas. In the times I speak of a man who could com-mand \$40,000 all told was considered rich for life. An income of \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year was thought enough for any family not given to downright exravagance. Five or six times that will hardly suffice for a fashionable family now. The world has changed indeed, and nowhere more than in Gotham. But in those slow old times, great-corgreatest care will be exercised not to send

home the upper part of one girl with the lower portion of another.—Peck's Sun. For five years, says Mr. J. Echter, this city, I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and for two years have had a sore on my leg the size of a silver dollar, which nothing would heal. St. Jacobs Oil cured the rheumatism and healed the sore.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent,

Artemus Ward's Pranks.

ernment is now working successfully a quarry of white stone in the immediate vicinity of that city which is pronounced Among his youthful diversions was the writing of letters to prominent persons by competent judges to be superior to anything of the kind found elsewhere in n all parts of the country whose names he happened to see in print—entire strangers to him. These usually referred to some prospective business arrangement. Thus he would write to some gentleman in New York: "Dear Sir—I'm sorry to say I sha'n't be able to get the United States for building and all out-door purposes. It is a highly crystallized limestone marble—and asit comes from the hammer or chisel is almost perfeetly white; when polished it shows a faint pinkish blush, most delicate and that harness done on the day I promised;" or, "I will not be able to call at your house, as you requested," etc. In this mystification of unsuspecting people he was not unlike the German Owlglass, beautiful; long exposure to the atmos-phere seems to whiten and harden it, a sort of glass-like enamel forming over its surface and rendering it almost im-pervious to dampness and stains of any kind. A column of this marble, which who, while always playing the fool, never lacked fools upon whom he might try experiments. Nothing seemed to please him more than to get the better of his has been standing in Knoxville more than thirty years, and which has never been touched with brush or soap, is as white and clean to-day as it was the day it was first exposed to the storms and sunshine of our fickle climate. The textbrother Cyrus. One very cold night in the winter, when he had come home at a late hour from an entertainment, instead sunshine of our fickle climate. The text-ure and working quality of the marble is unsurpassed. It is neither too hard nor too soft, but exactly soft enough to allow the sculptor to work it without force and trace on it the finest lines of finished form, and yet hard enough to retain these lines in all their original delicacy unimpaired by wind or rain of going quietly to his room, for which his mother had provided by leaving the doors unfastened, he stationed himself in the street and called to his brother as if in deep distress about something. Cyrus was slow to wake and appear. Charles continued calling, and with more agony, "Cy! Cy! Ho! Cy!" When Cyrus at last came to the window, he solemnly asked, "Do you really think, delicacy, unimpaired by wind or rain, for generations to come. The quantity of the marble is unlimited. Knoxville Cyrus, that it is wrong to keep slaves? s surrounded by whole mountains of it, Facilities for transportation are now good and daily growing better. Car loads are being daily shipped to all sections of the country, and the absence of capital alon prevents the quarrying of it Grizzly Dan.

"Grizzly Dan," the hero of Montana, led a wonderful life. He was once set upon by a whole tribe of Indians and obliged to run for his life. He headed for a cliff 700 feet high, dodging the bulfrom soon developing into one of the most important industries in that singulets fired at him as he ran, being able through long practice to tell the course of a ball by the sound as it approached from the rear. Grizzly Dan unhesitatlarly favored but as yet almost unknown ingly leaped over the cliff, to the amazement of the Indians. As he was falling Dan turned, raised his Winchester rifle cerning Lord Beaconsfield's audacity:
"Some years ago, while he was plain to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. An Indian toppled over with a ball through his left eye, and while he kept his wife also was present—an excellent lady, but not distinguished for outward attraction. It happened that her next neighbor at the table was Bernal Osfalling Dan kept pulling the trigger un-til seventeen redskins had balls through borne, and after the ladies had with-drawn, the latter (who has the manners their left eyes and were falling over the cliff after him. The eighteenth shot only carried away an Indian's nose as the au was so full of falling Indians between did you come to marry that woman? Hereupon ensued an appalled hush, all eyes fixed on Disraeli. At length he him and the top of the cliff that his aim was a little confused. He struck feet foremost in the stream below, and swam to the opposite shore before the last In-dian's dead body struck the water. said, with a quiet, friged drawl: 'Partly for one reason which you, Osborne, are incapable of understanding—gratitude!'
This completely crushed the vivacious

"Lies! Big Lies?" "Mes! Big Lies?"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

Writing by Classic Models. Without a "liberal education," can one write the best English? The Bos-

ton Advertiser maintains the negative.
Here is an essential for those schools of journalism that we read about. Says the Boston paper:

"Given a good subject and a competent mind, it is doubtful if it could be written out to the highest advantage, with true propriety and in perfect taste, unless the writer has been trained on the simple and peerless models of the Latin and Greek classics."

This allegation shows that the allegator is an in the classics and it puts into tor is up in the classics, and it puts into the category of the Philistines all that

eny.
But if the study of Latin and Greek gave logical sense, it would perceive that this assertion refutes itself; for if the peerless models had any virtue, it would be developed in English litera-ture. The assertion that the suckling writer must go behind this to the Latin and Greek forms is the same as to say that they have made no impress on the English writers of these centuries. Thus does this pompous saying deny itself. Dogberry was wiser when he said, "to write comes by nature." Like poets, orators and generals, writers are born. First catch your hare—first be born

orators and generals, writers are born.

First catch your hare—first be born right. Then all training is good that helps. But just what kind of training helps is what the school men have not found out. Educating hath this slight imperfection, that no certain result can be predicted. So much of writing comes by nature that no man can tell what Latin and Greek have done for him, or whether he would not have put in his whether he would not have put in hi ume cetter in English literature, Surely he would if the Latin and Greek classics time better in English literature. and formed the best English, for in this he could go directly to the treasures that centuries of following the peerless models have gathered.

Plenty of college men are in journal-ism in this country, but there are few writers who have a "competent mind" writers who have a "competent mind" to choose "a good subject" and write it "out to the highest advantage, with true propriety and in perfect taste," or indeed who can write anything worthy of distinction. If performance were any test of this dictum, we might cite our American classic. Our greatest subject was the proposed national constitution. It was "written out to the highest advantage by competent minds" stitution. It was "written out to the highest advantage by competent minds" in the Federalist papers. They are regarded as models of cogent reasoning and perspicuous and elegant style. How much Latin and Greek could Hamilton have had, who wrote the most and best of these papers; who was a West India counting house boy from twelve to fifteen, a soldier at nineteen; who wrote a remarkable literary paper at fifteen, and distinguished himself at seventeen and eighteen as a writer on the questions between Great Britain and the Colonies? A million might go through the classic models without producing one such genius.

models without producing one such genius.

Men of inherent capacity do survive Latin and Greek. Whether better or worse for it is what nobody can find out. Many who have made highest attainments in these studies and have become eminent, have denied their value. On the other hand, a multitude continually affirm their value, in whose performance no one can see it. It gives some ideas of the powers of words—of etymology; but how much no one can tell, for in reality, usage, not origin, governs. To allow how much no one can tell, for in reality, usage, not origin, governs. To allow that it gives more than the same study in English, would allow that the classic models have had no influence on English literature. If it has the effect of "true propriety and perfect taste," it must be in the arrangement of the words in sentences. If the writer were actually to form these upon the peerless models, he would be like the soldier of to-day in the armor of the Greek warrior.—Cincinnati armor of the Greek warrior. - Cinc

The Length of Human Life. Reasoning from analogy, men ought to live a century, as it seems to be a general law in the animal creation that ife should be five times the period required for growth. Many of the insect tribes mature and fructify in an hour and die before the close of the day. A dog grows for two years and lives eight; an ox grows for four years and lives six-teen; a horse grows for five years and lives twenty-five; a camel grows for eight years and lives forty; a man grows to twenty years and should live to 100. It twenty years and should is a recognized fact in physiology that the longer a child is in getting its full growth, the longer it will live. "Early the longer a child is in getting its full growth, the longer it will live. "Early ripe, early rot," is almost a proverb. Children who grow rapidly are always weakly. In France the rich, men aver age twelve years of life longer than the poor. Observation in all civilized countries shows that the well-to-do live eleven years longer than those who have to work for their daily bread. Those who can afford to work leisurely indoors outlive those who have to work hard out of doors by ten or fifteen years; and if there was no Sabbath it is very clear that the poor would not live as long as they do now.

THE following amusing wail is from the reminiscences of an ancient real estate lawyer of Boston: "And here I take occasion to remark that invariably if a woman owns a large landed estate, she is sure to keep getting married, from time to time, as often as death affords an opportunity, thus making great embar-rassment in tracing titles."

Low life marriages are not so swell as high life affairs, but there's more appar-ent naturalness about the way the fellow kisses his girl.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—FLOUR — Family, \$4 95@5 15; spring family, \$5 35@5 89; fancy, \$5 4*@6 69; superfine, \$3 50@3 85. Hye flour, \$6 00@6 25. Grain—Wheat—No 2 red. \$1 11@1 12; No. 2 amber.

\$1 08; inferior, \$1 00@1 05. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 475@c; No. 2 white, 51c; prime car. 50@51c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41%@42c; mixed, 40c. Rye—No. 2, \$1 31. Barley—No. 2 fall, \$1 00. Hoga—Common, \$4 50@5 35; butchers' selections, \$6 10@6 30. Hemp—Rough Kentucky, \$100@105. Hay—Timothy, \$17 00@20 00. Provisions—Mess pork, \$17 00. @17 25. Lard, 10.60c. Fruit and Vegetables—Prime, \$2 50@3 50 per bri. Potatoes—Strawberries, \$1 00@3 50 per crate of 24 quarts. Apples—Prime, \$2 50@3 50 per bri. Potatoes—Early Rose, 55@60e. per bush.; new potatoes, \$7 00@ 9 00 per bri. Green peas, \$1 75@2 00 per crate cucufibers, 75c. per dox. Cotton, 115@.

LOUISVILLE—Cotton—The market is dull at 10½. Flour—Extra, \$3 00@3 25; extra family, \$3 75@4 25; A No. 1, \$5 00@5 25; chotee fancy, \$5 75@4 25; A No. 1, \$5 00@5 25; chotee fancy, \$5 75@4 26; No. 2 mixed, 47%c. Oats—No. 2 white, 51c.; No. 2 mixed, 47%c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c. No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.25. Hay—Is dull and drooping and quoted at \$18 00@32 00. Erovisions—Mess Pork—Is quiet and quoted at \$18 00. Bulk Meats. Shoulders, 6c; clear rib, sides, 8.60c; clear sides, 9.80c. Louised, 410m.—Summ—Sugar-cured haims are quoted at 11@11½c. Whitely—The market is steady and quoted at \$1 06. Live Hogs—Are dull and prices range from \$5 1* to \$5 60.

NEW YORK—Cotton — Middling Orleans, 10 11-16c; middling uplands, 10 7-16c. Grain—Wheat

quoted at \$1 06. Live Hogs—Are dull and prices range from \$5 11 to \$5 60.

NEW YORK—Cotton — Middling Orleans, 10 11-16c.; middling uplands, 10 7-16c. Grain—Wheat — Ungraded winter red, \$1 156a1 28; No. 2 winter red, \$1 2761 273; No. 1, do., \$1 30; No. 2 white, \$1 2234 gl 2234. Corn—Ungraded, 544652c.; No. 2, 61c. Oats—Mixed Western, 45c.; White Western, 47655c. Groceries—Coffee—Rio, in cargoes, quoted at 9346124c.; jobbing at 9346184c. Sugar—Fair to good reining, 7346736c. Moiasses—Refining quoted at 36c. Mess Pork—Old, \$16 00; new, \$17 00. Lard—Prime, 10.90(3)10.

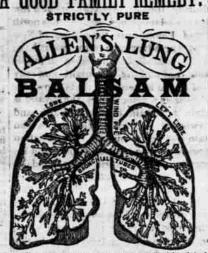
BALTIMORE—Flour—Western extrs, \$4 00.3 5 00; Western family, \$5 2566 35. Wheat—No. 2 winter red Western, \$1 2674(3) 265%. Corn—Western mixed, 583465896c. Oats—White Western, 5065236c; Western mixed, 49 550c. Mess Pork—Old, \$18 00; new, \$19 00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11(3)1136c. Lard—Refined, 1234c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Wheat—The market is steady; No. 2 red, \$1 993461 10. Corn—is steady at 4464445c. Oats—Are weak; new white, 37346 3934c.

LIVE STOCK. CINCINNATI.—Carti.e—Common, \$2 50@3 50; fair to medium, \$3 75@4 50; common to fair ozen, \$3 50@4 00, and good to choice do., \$4 50@5 00; common to fair shippers, \$4 50@5 00; light stockers, \$3 50@4 50; feeding steers, 75@5 50. Hoss—Selected butchers' and heavy shippers, \$6 60@6 35; fair to good packers, \$5 60@6 00; common, \$4 50@5 50; stock hogs, \$4 50@5 50 Shizer—Common to fair unshorn, \$3 2594 50; good to choice do., \$4 75@5 575; common to fair chipped, \$2 50@3 50, and good to choice do., \$4 00@5 00. Spring lambs, 7c. to 9c. per lb.

per lb.
INDIAN APOLIS.—Hogs—The demand is active
and prices are a shade higher; best shippers, \$5.75%
6.25 per 100 lbs; light Yorkers, \$5.50%5 60. Cattle
—The market is steady and prices are unchanged;
common to prime shippers, \$5.40%5 90; butchers',
\$3.25%5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25%5 00. \$72A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Coally
Outfit free. Address Thom & Co., Augustia, Me. EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Hogs — Philadelphias, \$6 40@6 60; Yorkers, \$5 70@6 00.

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A CELEBRATED and somewhat eccentric preacher in London played a little trick on his people in order to get them to come to church early. They had been in the habit of coming whenever it suited them, thereby causing him much annoyance. This minister one Sunday told the people that he would on the next Sunday have something of unusual importance to communicate to them, but that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of it they must all be in their seats at the very moment appointed for beginning the service. It turned out that all he had to communicate was the expression of his pleasure at finding them all in their seats in season. Only two persons were late, and the others grinned at them as they came in on tiptoe and took their seats. It was the impression of most of those who were thus lured into a spasmodic punctuality that the minister had sold them very cheap.

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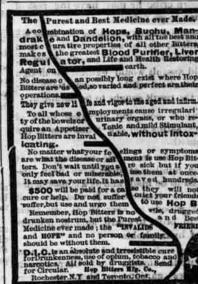
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